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L E T T E R, &c.



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L E T T E R

T O

A Venerated Nobleman,

LATELY RETIRED FROM THIS

K I N G D O M

Ireland
 R

D U B L I N :

PRINTED IN THE YEAR

1795.

LETTER

LETTER

LETTER

And your friendship been coming
as a private vindication of
me as your friend I feel

Yours truly
K. M. G. O. M.



the museum for any one that
wishes to see the collection
of the British Museum

A

LETTER, &c.



HAD your Lordship been content with writing a private vindication of your conduct to your friend Lord Carlisle—you might have convinced him of its propriety there being no third person in the correspondence to refute you, but as you have employed all the clerks in the Castle to write copies of your Letters, which you yourself distributed, you have thrown down the gauntlet for any one that chooses to take it up, which must excuse the liberty I take in addressing your Lordship.

Wherever

Wherever your Lordship has chosen to justify your conduct, you have laid down certain popular principles on which you say you acted, mixing truth with assertions unsupported by facts, and whilst you vindicate yourself, you asperse the objects you attempted to injure.—You begin by saying, you removed two clerks from office, placed in situations that required confidence, but perfectly subordinate, because neither you or Lord M—— could confide in them.—Surely Lord C——, knew Mr. H—— in that very situation too well, to believe he was a man not to be confided in—perhaps had he betrayed the confidence of former Governments he would not have been dismissed. Here you lay down a mixture of principles and asserted facts.—“ that these
 “ Gentlemen were clerks in Lord C——’s
 “ time, that you found them Ministers, that
 “ your Government could not have been
 “ managed on the same system as former
 “ ones, that a principal object with you
 “ was to bring back consequence and dig-
 “ dity

“ nity to English Government, to restore
 “ the Castle its proper Ministers, to shew
 “ that the Government was in its patronage
 “ as well as in its official details, in no other
 “ hands but yours and Lord M——s.

May I ask your Lordship, was Mr. O'B——
 (whose sole business ought to have been
 to write your Lordships private letters) the
 proper Minister of the Castle? for surely
 there never was a man who assumed so
 much the office of Minister of the Castle.
 Did any man ever in his situation, issue
 orders, make arrangements, and desire re-
 turns to be made to him, and not to
 the principal Secretary? but if any thing
 could equal his presumption, it was his
 ignorance—your greediness for patronage
 he fully displayed, by writing letters to all
 public offices, for weekly returns of all
 vacancies that might happen, to be made to
 him, and not to your Lordship's principal
 Secretary—but he shewed his ignorance, by
 ordering

ordering returns where you had *no* patronage—did *he* bring back that *consequence* and *dignity* to the *English Government* which you profess to be your object? You say you were “determined to change the system of these Clerkships,” I find not any change you made in the system of either office; to Mr. H—— you placed as a successor Mr. L—— M——s, a man devoted to the P——n——ys, whose character the public knew no more of than that he was what is called in this country *a good Fellow*, a man of indolence and a cheerful companion over the bottle. I never heard him remarked for any official ability: the only change he made in the system was, he found out the best way to do business, was not to attend to it. In this I have compressed all that is known of Mr. M——, and that man would be the worst friend he ever saw that would put him in comparison with Mr. H——.

Your account of Mr. C——ke, is both curious and unfounded. Mr. C——ke committed

mitted a crime certainly not to be forgiven by you. He outwitted both your Lordship and your Secretary: he obtained from under Lord M——'s hand, that he had been a faithful and good officer in his department, that there could be nothing alleged against him, that he was only removed for your convenience, and that you would make him retribution. How did your Lordship make retribution? you certainly offered to burthen the Pension List with £.600 per ann. for him, provided he would give up an annuity of £.500 which is paid him quarterly, by Mr. T——, brother-in-law to the steward of your household, but the deduction of pells and poundage, &c. &c. together with the establishment being sometimes three quarters of a year in arrear, made the pension not so good as the annuity.

But these Gentlemen never acted as Ministers, but confined themselves to the business of their offices, which was to act under the chief Secretary, and when he was
in

in England on the business of Government, to act under his Excellency ; if ever they were consulted, it was to get information from their long experience, and not to let them interfere in matters of state ; and surely it must be a strange Government which, *founded on a system differing indeed from all other Governments*, would despise the advice of a man of ability who had been in office fifty years, or a man whose abilities alone raised him to his situation. Here then I think I have shewn that your Lordship has made statements unfounded, and neither amended the system, nor brought back consequence and dignity to the English Government.

The next thing your Lordship states is, you made proposals for the removal of the Attorney and Solicitor General. You state at large the arrangement respecting the Attorney General : you have not said so much concerning the Solicitor General ; you have only stated you satisfied

tified him; but if public report says true, he was to have succeeded Mr. Justice K——, in the Common Pleas, whose resignation was to have been obtained by a pension to himself of £ 1200 per annum, £.300 to his wife, and a reversion to some of his family: but though this might have satisfied the Solicitor General, did it satisfy the public? was the character of Mr. Cu——n so superior in the public opinion, to that of Mr. To——r, either for integrity, morality, or legal knowledge, that the public were satisfied to pay £.1500 per annum, *additional pension*, to procure an office for him?—was it to bring back *consequence, character and dignity* to the *English Government*, you placed Mr. C——n on the *Treasury Bench*, to *defend and display your measures?* and what reason have you assigned for burthening the public, and disgracing your Government? truly—the Po——n——y's were pledged to him.—In telling us this, my Lord, you confess you came not over here to serve your King and Country, but to fulfil all the engagements

engagements of the Pon—by's, to give that dangerous power to *your* relations that was possessed by their father, and never before or since by any person in this Kingdom.

Your Lordship next proceeds to the dismissal of Mr. B—f—d, which you dignify by the title of the *grand question*, from whence we may infer that this was the dismissal at which Lord C—— was most surprised; for his Lordship when he was chief Governor here, had known Mr. B——d, and placed much confidence in him; your Lordship states, “ that you informed Mr. “ P——t, before you left London, that it “ would be necessary to remove him, but “ that on your arrival here, you found all “ those apprehensions of his dangerous “ power which Mr. P——t admits you had “ often represented to him, were fully justified—when you found him filling a situation greater than the Lord Lieutenant, “ and found him loaded with universal heavy “ suspicions”.

These

These charges are serious, indeed, and require some proof: you say he possessed a power in itself dangerous to the King's Government, and the more so, as it was in the hands of a man of suspicious character: but my Lord, you have neither brought proof, nor have you made any specific charge against him: you say that on your arrival here, you found your suspicions justified—how did you find them justified? where or when did you obtain the knowledge and proofs of that justification? it would appear your Lordship wanted but little proof of what you wished to believe; though you are convinced yourself, you can not so easily convince other people. Your Lordship need only be traced from the time of your landing to the time of Mr. B——d's dismissal, to guess from whence you obtained this confirmation of your apprehensions. You landed at Balbriggan on Sunday, and, as you said, were hospitably entertained by Mr. Hamilton; *he* gave you no information: you then proceeded to town to the house of

C

Mr.

Mr. P—n—y, refreshed yourself, and dined in company with Mr. B——d at Lord Westmoreland's: was it there you got your information? on Monday you said you were unwell and unable to leave your bed; on Tuesday you had a levee; at the public levee you could have got no information: during the remainder of the day you was closeted with Mr. G——n and the Mr. P—n—ys, was it, my Lord, by such *unprejudiced* authority your apprehensions were confirmed? on Wednesday you gave audience to Lord Ch—m—t; from him such foul insinuations could not come; he neither coveted Mr. B——d's power or place; he was not interested in *putting down the B——ds to raise the P—n—ys*: when he left you, Lord W—t—f—d was admitted; was it by him you were told of the power and bad character of his brother? and, as soon as you knew he left town, you sent Mr. D. B. D——y to bargain with Mr. B——d for his resignation, and try what he could *cabbage* from his income. You
boast

boast much of the handsome manner in which you left him in the possession of his full income; but he wanted only a few weeks of being twenty-five years in the Revenue, when, by a vote of the House of Commons, he would have been entitled to his full salary for life, and those few weeks would have been passed before the patent could be altered: and, as for this “greater emolument than ever was accumulated in any one country on any one family” which you left them, what was it? truly one son Counsel to the Commissioners, the other Inspector General of Im——ts and Ex——ts, at a salary of £.300 per annum. But what was this mighty power of Mr. B——’s? it was the power of character, supported by knowledge and experience. That knowledge and experience you lost to the state, and that power you took the most effectual way to destroy, by traducing his character; but, my Lord, against what part of Mr. B——d’s character did these suspicions lie? was it against his integrity or honour

honour as a gentleman? never was scandal heard to breathe a suspicion of that, until it appeared in your letter. Was it against his moral or domestic character these universal heavy suspicions lay? was he suspected of debauching the virtuous innocent committed to his honour? was he suspected of forsaking the nuptial bed, to revel in the lustful arms of an harlot, and of bringing back from the brothel pollution to his wife and child? had these foul suspicions been attached to him, he might have expected that to fulfil the engagements of your friends, you would have "placed him on the Treasury Bench to display and defend your *measures*, to bring back *consequence* and "dignity to *English* Government, and to "promote by his *example* the cause of virtue "and discountenancing of vice." But, my Lord, if it was against his character as a public officer these universal heavy suspicions lay, why burthen the country to reward his mal-administration? if your Lordship had any fact to urge against him, the malignity

nity of your letter shews you would have produced it; if any such facts did exist, you could easily have come to the knowledge of them: you were connected with men who had long been in office with him; and if such facts did exist, they must have known them, and some of them were well inclined to give you the information.

Courts of inquisition in the form of committees have been formed under your auspices, to try and torture the slightest pretext for accusation against him. But, my Lord, the more his conduct is examined, the more clearly it will appear that he was as able, upright and faithful a servant as his Majesty ever had in this kingdom. Had you said so in your letter to Lord C—l—e; and had you told him moreover, that the true reason for turning out Mr. B— d, was effectually to put the power of this realm into the hands of the P—ys, he would have believed you. Lord C—e knew both the gentlemen when he was in this country, and
he

he wanted not discernment to distinguish merit : nor had he connections here, whose interest it was to blind him — I dwell thus long on the dismissal of this Gentleman, not only because your Lordship styles it the *grand question* in your first letter, but you have written most of the second to prove that your recall was owing to that Gentleman, (or in your own words) “ had Mr. B——d never been dismissed, “ I should have remained.”

By the earnestness with which you make it a personal question between your Lordship and Mr. B——d, you have lowered the dignity of Viceroyalty ; you have pitted the representative of Majesty against an individual ; you have not only attempted to overbear that individual by the power of your situation, but you have defamed him with the malignity of a libeller ; you have not only libelled him yourself, but you have given free license to all those newspapers which were known to be in the pay and
under

under the control of your Government, to hold him out to the people of this country as their only enemy, as the man who has constantly thwarted their wishes, and who has strove by all means to oppress them. Was this fair, my Lord, or was it manly, was it befitting a *venerated* Nobleman, to call in the assistance of the mob to wreak your malice on an individual? but, my Lord, you have been guilty of all this meanness, and all this malice, in order to disguise what your friends have confessed—that all these dismissals were to increase the power of the P—n—y's. You seem yourself to be conscious that your conduct gave room for the suspicion: and the justification you make is, “Am I then so little known to my friends, is it my character in the world, that whilst I pretend the public good and the King's service, I am insidiously consulting my private interests, and instead of my country, I have only my connexions in view?” I am not so presumptuous as to attempt to judge the heart
of

of any man; I know not what your friends think of you: but, if the world is to judge from the transactions of your short administration here, you have given strong grounds for the suspicion. You have told us you were determined to shew that the patronage of the Crown was in your hands, and such was your Lordship's hurry and anxiety to use that patronage, that you sought with avidity through every department of the State for vacancies; and where they were not to be found, you ordered them to be made by pension.

I will not here mention the removals you avow, they have been already discussed; but I will shew those you have taken no notice of. You found Mr. B———, as first Commissioner of the Revenue, had a seat at the Treasury Board; from ~~whence~~ he received no emolument: you wanted an employment for Mr. F—b—s; you ordered Mr. B——— d to be displaced, and Mr. F—b—s put in at a salary of £.1200 per annum:

annum; but I will follow you through the process you took in the lower departments. You wanted to make Mr. Ed—ds a Surveyor General: how did you do it? the Board had recommended Mr. C—b—t, (a deserving Officer) to that situation, in a memorial given in to Lord Westmoreland; his Lordship complied, and in order to do this, it was necessary to superannuate Mr. G—h—n; Mr. G—h—n demanded £.500 a year to retire, Lord Westmoreland refused to give more than the resolution of the House of Commons warranted, which was his full salary of £.300: such scruples did not long stop your Lordship: you granted the £.500, you granted £.300 more to Major V—l, in order to make Ed—ds Surveyor General, contrary to a resolution of the House of Commons, moved by Mr. G—t—n, which enacts, that no man shall be made Collector or Surveyor General, who had not served in a subordinate situation in the Revenue.

D

Was

Was it because Major V——l, had not served Twenty-five Years you superannuated him? or was it because Mr. Ed——ds was married to your first cousin Miss St——rg——n, you both superannuated Major V——l, and gave the £.500 to Mr. G——n? the next arrangement that was made, was superannuating Captain G——f——n, Surveyor of Galway, contrary to his wishes, to make room for one Fitzp——k, a dependant on Mr. D. B. D——y; the case of this Gentleman was particularly hard; he had spent his younger days in bearing arms for the service of his King: as a reward for those services, he was appointed Surveyor of Galway; he memorialled against being superannuated, he produced the Collector's certificate that he was able to do his duty: he was answered, that a memorial had been received from him, praying to be superannuated — he denied the memorial on oath; but neither could the hardness of his situation, his long services, nor his grey hairs protect

2

protect him: Mr. D——y wanted the place for his dependant, and that was sufficient for you: another transaction of the same kind was attempted, but failed. There is one M'C——n, whose employment ought to be collecting the Hearth-money, but whose chief time is spent in writing under the direction of Messrs. G——n and F——b——s, for the Dublin Evening Post; they wished to reward his great services by making him a Landwaiter: there being no vacancy, a sum of money was offered by M'C——n, and £.200 per annum pension, to Mr. H——p——n to resign, he refused and your removal saved him from the compulsion that was exercised on Captain G——f——n. Such transactions would have even disgraced an Administration of Clerks, but you have boldly claimed them for your own, when you tell Lord C———e, that all the patronage and all the detail of Office, went through your hands and those of your Secretary. These are strong facts,
and

and they induce me to think the serving of your connexions was not the least of your objects. I will delay your Lordship for a short time on this subject, whilst I reduce into one point of view, the expense this Country was to be put to for your arrangements: in doing this I will produce your own statements, and supply such facts as you have thought proper to omit.—

To

" To Mr. S——e H——n in		
" order to make room for L——e		
" M——s.	- -	£.1200 0 0
" To his Wife	- -	500 0 0
" In lieu of the Park	-	400 0 0
" To Mr. C——ke	- -	1200 0 0
" To Mr. B—f—d	- -	2000 0 0
" To the A——y G——l, to		
" make room for Mr. P——by	2300	0 0
To Justice K——y, to resign to		
the Solicitor General, to make		
room for Mr. C——n		
	- -	1500 0 0
To Mr. G—h—n, to make		
room for Mr. Ed——ds		
		500 0 0
To Major V——l	- -	300 0 0
To Captain G—f—n, to pro-		
vide for Mr. D——y's dependant		
		50 0 0
To Mr. H—p—n, to make		
room for M'C——n		
	- -	200 0 0
Salary to Mr. F——b——s	-	1200 0 0
Total.		<u>£.11350 0 0</u>

* NOTE—The Lines distinguished thus (") are taken from your own Letter.

So

So that my Lord, I confess I am puzzled to find out how you intended by these arrangements to benefit this Country, except, like Doctor Sangrado, you prescribed water diet and plenty of bleeding for the good of the patient. Having stated these things, I will refer it to the judgment of Lord Carlisle, or to the judgment of any unprejudiced person, whether you came here in order to serve your King and Country, or provide for your own connexions.

Throughout the whole of your second letter, you argue that the Catholic Question had nothing to say to your recal, and you endeavour to trace it to the dismissal of Mr. B——d; but, after you had exhausted every argument on the subject, after you had constantly coupled the failure of the Catholic Question, and the dismissal of this Gentleman, in order to enrage that body against him, as if the one question had any thing to say to the other; for you argue it thus, “ had I said, I would
“ have

" have passed the Catholic bill, but I have
 " been dismissed on account of Mr. B——d,
 " therefore he is the cause of stopping it."
 What had the official situation of that
 Gentleman to say to the Catholic Question?
 did you ever ask his opinion on the subject?
 I know not his sentiments, but I heard his
 brother declare in the house of Peers, that
 from his earliest youth he had been a friend
 to that body of people, I add his own
 words, " and always wished to give them
 " every privilege in his power, when sought
 " constitutionally, though determined never
 " to yield to threats or violence". But
 your Lordship has stated, that the whole
 Cabinet were for the emancipation, as you
 term it. But why did they alter their
 opinion, if they *have* altered it? I will tell
 you;—it was your own indiscretion, and the
 intemperance of the Catholic Committee
 whom you spurred on that occasioned it.
 You then again shift your ground, and say,
 the true cause of your dismissal is not to be
 found in any act of your administration
 here,

here, but that it was a plan of Mr. P—t's to disgrace you and the P—rt—nd party, and from the suggestions of your own brain, you argue on what passed in the mind of Mr. P—t But, my Lord, on what authority does this statement stand, is it on your own bare assertion? or does the Duke of P——d, Earl S—n—r, or Mr. W—d—m support that assertion? they, my Lord, are accounted by the world to be men of as strong judgment, and possessed of as much honour and integrity as even your Lordship; if the case was as you state it, who can think they would for a moment stay in office? But, my Lord, I will tell you a better cause for your recall; it was the greediness of one part of your friends for power, of the other part for popularity; the one burthened the nation to satisfy their own avarice and ambition; the other loosened the reins of government, to gratify their own vanity; and whilst the large supplies you boast of were granted, the whole system of revenue on which they might
be

be collected was to be overturned. But why do you arrogate the merit of these supplies to yourself, and detract from the loyalty of Parliament? there never was a war in which the parliament and people were so unanimous, and for the carrying on of which, they so cheerfully granted every supply that was asked, even before your arrival. Such a Government could not long stand; it was a Government founded on a system differing indeed from all other Governments that ever existed; it was a system by which this Country was to pay £.11350 per annum, to put as much power into the hands of your Lordship's connexions, as would enable them to clog the wheels of Government, whenever their services were not bought at their own price. Your Lordship concludes this curious letter by saying, Mr. P—t cares not for Mr. B—f—d, nor has he any objection to your measures: you say he will adopt them through the medium of your Successor.

E

Is

Is Ireland then so little known to Lord Carlisle, or is she that light, weak and easy Country, that you tell him in one part of your letter, the recalling you, " would " be almost the certainty of driving her " into rebellion," and then tell him there will be no change of measures.

If the name of Fitzw——m could conjure up in the breast of a loyal people rebellion to their beloved King, surely it might have been able for one short session to keep back the Catholic Question: except you insinuate that, like *Satan*, you have only the power of doing ill. My Lord, I will now detain you but for a very short time, while I state how you found the country at your arrival, and how you left it at your departure.—When you came to this country, you found it in a state of tranquillity; Lord Westmoreland by the vigour of his administration, aided by the wisdom of the legislature, had suppressed
treason,

treason, destroyed the united Irishmen, and subdued insurrection. He left us peaceful, happy, loyal and united. You, my Lord, in the short time you were here, by calling into action those seditious spirits, by telling them they had grievances which you would redress, by employing those people who were the constant vehicles of sedition, you have stirred up a ferment in the kingdom which you say nothing short of arms will keep down. But, I trust my Lord, you will be disappointed. I trust our gracious King has sent over to represent him in this kingdom, a Nobleman, who will not court applause from the dregs of the people, who will not *profess*, but *do* good, and who by his firm, temperate and wise conduct will shew himself the true friend of this country, and teach the people, that their real interest is the support of the law.

F I N I S.

